

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 26 of 1876.]

REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 24th June 1876.

WE extract the following from the *Sádháraní*, of the 11th June :—The *Calcutta Gazette* has gradually become an altogether “wonderful affair.” Most people in Bengal have probably heard of the assault committed on the members of the Ghosal family of Calcutta by the police ; and, thanks to the *Hindu Patriot* and other papers, the news has reached even England and Germany. The Lieutenant-Governor having called for the papers of the case, the public were led to expect that the subject would receive due consideration. The result, however, has now been published in the *Gazette*. Never before in our life did we know of any Governor offering such a reply to a memorial. A respectable member of the Ghosal family was cruelly assaulted by the police. The injured, partly from a fear of exposure, and partly from delicacy, instead of going either to the police or the Magistrate, petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor himself for redress ; and, we are almost ashamed to say it, His Honor has disbelieved the allegations made in the petition, and observes that “there appears room for doubt whether any such assault really occurred.” We are filled with utter amazement at reading the above.

SADHARANI,
June 11th, 1876.

2. In reference to the large expenditure, annually borne by this country, for the maintenance of an army in England for the defence of India, the same paper says this has been the outcome of the battle of Plassey. We are doubtless a very unlucky people ; and it would be foolish to expect that others, actuated by generosity alone, would disinterestedly yield themselves for our good. We understand this well ; still we think we have some right to expect the best of a bad bargain, even after the lapse of a century. But the British Government is not prepared to grant it. With the single exception of the matter of education, wherein the policy of Government is really liberal, our Rulers are not willing to accord us even what may be comparatively regarded as concessions. Especially where money is concerned, Government has neither mercy, justice, nor regard for public opinion. More than fifty crores of rupees are annually raised as revenue by selling to the poor Indian subject salt at four times its proper price, by selling justice to the oppressed suitor, by introducing the sale of strong liquors into Bengal, and by carrying on a traffic in opium with China. About a third of this sum is annually taken as “Home Charges.” You may protest, cry, and do as you please, “a thief will not listen to a moral story.”

SADHARANI.

3. In an article on the Postal Department, the *Suhrid*, of the 13th June, directs the attention of Government to the inconvenience the public are subjected to from postage stamps being not always procurable at subordinate and branch post offices. The post-masters in charge generally

SUHRID,
June 13th, 1876.

receive small salaries, and in consequence can afford to save little for the purchase of stamps; while they alone being entitled to a commission, there is no inducement to others to become stamp vendors. The matter should be attended to without delay.

SUKRID,
June 13th, 1876.

4. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Tangail, observes:—The tenantry of undivided joint estates, owned by many co-sharers, suffer greatly from their mutual ill-feeling and disagreements, and are constantly subjected to trouble and expense. The evil has in some places assumed formidable dimensions.

MOORSHEDABAD
PATRIKA,
June 16th, 1876.

5. The *Moorshedabad Patriká*, of the 16th June, considers it unjust that the pay of ignorant mohurirs and sheristadars in the courts should be raised, while that of the English clerks, who are comparatively educated men, remains the same as before. In spite of their increased pay, the former are at liberty to take, and do actually receive, bribes. Government should take the matter into serious consideration, if it really means to check bribery and corruption among the omlahs.

BHARAT MIHIR,
June 15th, 1876.

6. In a long editorial, the *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 15th June, remarks that Mr. Disraeli, who is well versed in politics, has lately served two important purposes, whose real nature was not suspected before: one of these is the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and the other is the procuring of the Queen's new title. In connection with the latter, though many objections were raised in various quarters, no complaints were made in India; but rather two congratulatory addresses have been sent to the Queen on this occasion. The new title is to have no force in England, but to be used only with reference to India. Does this mean any extraordinary favor towards the people of Hindoostan? If so, the fact ought to have been made known by a royal proclamation, informing us that by the Queen's assuming this new title India has been brought much nearer to her; that natives of Bengal will no longer be ineligible for seats in the British Parliament; and that there is to be no invidious distinction as to laws and institutions between Englishmen and natives of India. But no proclamation of this nature has been published, nor has the subject been so much as mentioned. How then are we to understand that the title has been assumed with the object referred to? In the year 1858, the Government of India passed into the hands of the Queen, and the promises then made have been constantly violated by her Indian Ministers and Viceroy. Then what is the good of again exciting new hopes in our minds? We have by long servitude become destitute of every sense of right and wrong; and the more complete our subjection, the stronger grows our liking for the yoke; hence no objection has been made to the assumption of the title; while England, which is a free country, and which has tasted the sweets of freedom, strongly objected to it. The liberty of the princes of India, which had been only nominal for a long time past, has now entirely ceased to exist.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
June 15th, 1876.

7. In its opening article, headed "Sir Richard Temple and oppressions of the police," the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 15th June, makes the following comments on the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Ghosal family case:—His Honor has penned this Resolution evidently with the object of pleasing both parties—the police and the Ghosal Baboos; for though he has plainly acknowledged that the former has been guilty in this case, he has not intimated to the public whether any punishment will be inflicted on them, but has simply been content with giving them a few gentle reproofs. On the other hand, he has blamed the Baboos for taking the law into their own hands. We cannot at present say what will be the

ultimate result of this policy; but we think we can say this much, that the unpopularity of the police will rather be increased than lessened by it. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the police authorities to take particular care that their servants do not arrest any person without any reasonable cause; but this instruction, we fear, will not reach the common policemen, or, if it does, will receive but little attention from them. They will naturally think that, if it were really the object of the Lieutenant-Governor to punish them for their misdeeds, His Honor would not have overlooked those of their party who were concerned in this case. The oppressions of the police will thus remain as unchecked as before. Sir Richard Temple has, however, confessed that the police officers do commit injustice and oppression; and though they may not heed the instruction lately given by His Honor, the people will, no doubt, take advantage of it, and will no longer submit to be arrested by a policeman, unless he can produce a warrant authorizing such arrest.

8. A correspondent writes to the *Education Gazette*, of the 16th June, to say that if the small river Jumna, below Kháttura Gobardanga, which has become almost silted up, be properly excavated, a brisk trade will spring up between Calcutta and that town. At present, the agricultural products of these parts are carried to the metropolis by means of carts, over a road which is in a very miserable state. This entails great trouble and expense on the traders. It is highly desirable that Government should obviate this inconvenience and loss by ordering the excavation of the Jumna, and the repairs of the said road.

EDUCATION GAZETTE
June 16th, 1876.

9. With reference to the Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor on the case of the Ghosal family and the Calcutta Police, the *Grámbarta Prakashiká*, of the 18th June, remarks that it is not possible to say what success Sir Richard Temple has met with in his attempt to please both the Ghosal Baboos and the Police Commissioner. We, however, pray His Honor to turn his attention to the oppressions frequently practised by the police officers, and to reform the department. If this be done, there will be no more oppressions; otherwise we do not see that any good will result from the mere writing of Resolutions.

GRAMBARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
June 18th, 1876.

10. In an article, headed the "Calcutta Tramway," the same paper writes that, owing to a want of funds, the Lieutenant-Governor has not been able to carry out his resolution of opening tramways in various parts of Bengal. We are almost unable to describe the happiness and comfort which we might have obtained if his resolution had been carried into effect. But the Lieutenant-Governor is not to be blamed for this failure. He is making every effort to increase the knowledge, comforts, and happiness of the people of Bengal. We deeply regret to learn that he is going to resign his office at no distant date; but we pray His Honor, before he leaves India, to do two things more for the good of this country—namely, to open as soon as possible a tramway in Calcutta, and to extend the railway line from Ranaghat to Bhugwangola. These two acts will stand as everlasting monuments of his beneficence in Bengal; and as he has already become the object of our gratitude by his various noble and beneficial acts, so also by the successful performance of these two additional works, there will be no end to his glory.

GRAMBARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

11. In its opening article, the *Hindu Hitoishini*, of the 17th June, observes that the oppression of the tea-planters is daily increasing in severity, and that these mean-spirited men oftentimes oppress the people without

HINDU HITOISHINI,
June 17th, 1876.

cause. Lately a tea-planter committed an act of cruel oppression on a Mahomedan, who, though really innocent, was tried and found guilty by the Deputy Commissioner, and had to pay Rs. 100 to his oppressor. Some native gentlemen went on a visit to a tea-garden in the district of Chittagong. They had umbrellas with them, and the manager, seeing this, broke them, and ordered the gentlemen to work as common coolies in the garden. This is indeed terrible oppression, and the Government ought to check it.

HOWRAH HITAKARI,
June 18th, 1876.

12. The *Howrah Hitakari*, of the 18th June, directs the attention of Government to the necessity of removing the floating buoys in the vicinity of Colvin Ghât, which is used as a ferry ghât in Calcutta. Serious accidents frequently take place owing to these buoys being placed too near to the ghât. It is therefore very important that Government should remove them from their present position; or, if it is found inconvenient to do so, the ferry should be removed to another ghât, not very far from it, for the convenience of passengers. We also pray the Calcutta Municipality to examine the ferry boats, which are almost always in a miserable condition, just as they do with respect to the hackney-carriages.

DACCA PRAKASH,
June 18th, 1876.

13. In a very long article, the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 18th June, writes that, when the Lieutenant-Governor came into these parts, the inhabitants of Dacca and Nárâyanganj presented a petition, asking His Honor to create a port at the latter place. Mr. Laycock was accordingly appointed as surveyor, in order to ascertain whether large vessels can navigate the Megna. On receiving his report, the Lieutenant-Governor has determined not to convert Nárâyanganj into a port; and has declared Chittagong as the most proper place for the purpose in Eastern Bengal. We, however, believe that, one day or other, means must be adopted for the convenient transport of commodities from these to other parts of the country in Bengal. Dacca is the principal manufacturing town which exports various articles of merchandize. We have repeatedly said before, and still say with earnestness, that the authorities ought to take prompt measures to extend the railway line from Goalundo at least to the towns of Dacca and Nárâyanganj. There can be no doubt that by this extension there will be large profits rather than loss, and that an impetus will be given to the local trade. And in reply to the objection so generally raised against the extension proposed, that the Pudmah will prove a great obstacle, it may be observed that a ferry steamer would remove every inconvenience. We cannot say why the authorities have remained indifferent to this matter. It may be that they have been considering the propriety of converting Nárâyanganj into a port, and hence the proposed extension of the railway line from Goalundo to Dacca has received but little attention. We hope, however, that they will now take up the subject. But if they are deterred from a consideration of the expenditure that is likely to be incurred, they should at least adopt means for making the steamers plying between Dacca and Goalundo much more comfortable for passengers, and make their voyages of shorter duration. This might easily be done if the mouth of the Illismary river were made wider. If Government is not disposed to meet the necessary expenditure, the outlay may be charged on the funds at the disposal of the local Road Cess Committee.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 19th, 1876.

14. We take the following from the *Som Prakash* of the 19th June:— One month more, and the office of the Justices of the Peace of Calcutta will cease to exist. One breath of Government created them, and another will bring about their dissolution. The elective system will soon be introduced into the metropolis. We have all along maintained that to a citizen

the possession of the elective franchise is a grand privilege, and it would have been indeed really gratifying if the concession on the part of Government had been an unqualified one. However, be that as it may, the citizens should not remain indifferent at this time, but should even now nominate competent persons as their representatives; for the success of the system will depend very much on that. They should not lose sight of the immense powers conferred on the Chairman by the new Act. None but independent, intelligent, and conscientious men will be able to advocate the cause of the rate-payers at the municipal meetings.

15. Adverting to the Minute said to have been written by Lord Lytton, on a grant from the provincial funds made by Sir John Strachey in aid of a Roman Catholic Chapel, and the action of his advisers in reference to the subject, the same paper makes the following observations:—We have heard of the matter with gratification. We dread the advisers of the Viceroy more than the Viceroy himself. There have been few Viceroys noted for their independence. Not to speak of Lord Mayo, who had, as it were, his spiritual guide in the Stracheys, even such a self-opinionated person as Lord Northbrook was not free from this reproach. It is commonly believed that almost all the objectionable public measures of the late Viceroy proceeded from the advice of his Private Secretary; so that a Viceroy having his own independent views is a great gain to the country. We have, however, one objection to make in connection with Lord Lytton's Minute. On what principle was this grant to the Roman Catholics made? If the Roman Catholic subjects might in this way obtain grants of money from a Protestant Government, what is there to prevent other subjects from equally claiming the like assistance? The Hindu temples would also be entitled to it. Government should pursue a policy of perfect religious liberty, impartially preserving the peace without interfering with the religion of the subjects, and without making special grants in favor of any creed—a policy which will not give the believers of the Mahomedan creed any portion of the revenue raised from the Hindu population, and *vice versa*. Such a policy is perfectly intelligible, and, if pursued, would entitle Government to the respect of all parties. But, as it is, Government persistently commits injustice by paying the salaries of the ministers of the Established Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome from the revenues of India; and the offence would be but aggravated, if grants, such as that made by Sir J. Strachey, became of more frequent occurrence.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 19th, 1876.

16. The same paper writes the following, in an article headed the "Policy to be pursued in the administration of India":—There are two opposite policies and parties found in reference to the subject of the Government of India: according to one, she should be governed always with a view to the interests and profit of England; while the other advocates the policy of governing India for her own good only. One may be called the British, and the other the Native party. Some generous-hearted Englishmen and Anglo-Indians also are found among the latter class. The former would say that, as England, by shedding her own blood, preserves the peace, and extends the blessings of good government to India, that policy alone should be pursued which would advance the interests of England. Proceeding on this assumption, they are for introducing self-interested measures into all departments of the administration. If the Military Service be referred to, they might refuse to believe in foreigners professing a different creed, however loyal they may be to the Government.

SOM PRAKASH.

Hence Natives, they say, should not have admission into the army ; or, if they are allowed it, Government should not confer on them any high appointments, for their power of doing evil would thus be increased. Similar observations are made in reference to the admission of Natives into the Civil Service, and about the Native Princes of India. The other party advocate the policy of governing India for the good of the Natives ; and truly they would not have had much to complain of if this liberal policy had been pursued. Other considerations apart, the people would not have groaned under the heavy burdens of taxation and debt, if Indian revenues, instead of being diverted to other purposes, were expended on Indian works only. In practice, Government pursues the policy recommended by the former party. Whatever may be its professions, England has not conquered India for her spiritual welfare. It was self-interest that brought her here, and the same principle rules all her acts. England has imparted the blessings of education to the Natives, but has planted obstacles in the way of their advancement ; she has awakened their dormant aspirations, but will not afford them scope for the gratification of them ; she has rekindled their light of hope, which had all but gone out ; but, again, she persistently conceals it under the shadow of her hand. We are convinced that if England cannot get free from this reproach, she will not long be able to continue in the ranks of civilized countries.

SOM PRAKASH,
June 19th, 1876.

17. The same paper asks Government to keep a sharp eye on the doings of the coolie recruiters, who, by means of persuasions and various other artifices, entice away poor and ignorant females from their native villages and lead them to emigrate to the labor districts. Cruel oppressions are constantly practised on them, should they show any signs of unwillingness to go ? Some are entirely kept in the dark till just before they are required to go on board the emigrant vessel.

SOM PRAKASH.

18. The Jamalpore correspondent of the same paper dwells on the great inconveniences occasioned to the native passengers on the East Indian Railway, especially those travelling with their families, by the abolition of the "Mitrályas," or the Hindu hostels which were attached to the several stations. It is a matter of extreme regret that Government has yet remained indifferent to the repeated representations that have been made on this subject ; while it would perhaps have moved heaven and earth if the matter were one in which the comforts of the Europeans were concerned. Considering the large income derived by the Railway Company from the native passengers, it is grossly unjust to deny them this concession.

SAHACHAR,
June 19th, 1876.

19. Adverting to the case of Baboo Laul Chand Chowdhari and Mr. Kirkwood, the Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong, the *Sahachar*, of the 19th June, remarks that it is impossible to say what steps Sir Richard Temple will take in the matter. It is, however, certain that His Honor cannot remain indifferent to it. The circumstances have been of such a nature that either Mr. Kirkwood or Mr. Fuller must be proved guilty of asserting a falsehood. If Mr. Fuller be guilty, he should receive due punishment ; while, on the other hand, if it is Mr. Kirkwood, he ought to be at once dismissed from the service ; for in the case of the ex-civilian Baboo Surendra Nath Bandopádháya, it was said by Government that a civilian holds such a high and responsible office, that if he be suspected of any dishonesty, he ought to be at once removed from the service. The whole country, with one voice, asks the Lieutenant-Governor to inquire whether Mr. Kirkwood's honesty still remains untainted. Indeed the general impression is that if

such men as he be suffered to retain their appointments, the national glory of the English will in a short time be nowhere. It is true that Government should support the Magistrates; but when they become oppressors, it is no longer right, but rather a serious error, to sustain them in their arbitrary proceedings.

20. In an article headed, "the Calcutta Medical College," the same paper observes that the present rules and regulations of this institution remind us of the arbitrary acts of former days. The students of the said college are at present required to attend to their hospital duties as soon as the lectures are over. We admit this arrangement is beneficial to them. It is, however, a matter of great regret that if they ever fail to obey to the letter the most stringent rules made by the professors about their hospital duties, they are at once expelled, or are subjected to some other punishment. This prevents many students from finishing their curriculum of studies; and if any among those, who have the perseverance to remain in the college up to the fifth year, fail in the final examination, they are scarcely passed, owing to the bad impression which the professors, who are invariably made their examiners, form of them, from the fact of their failure. Hence the University authorities, instead of appointing the professors and doctors, who belong to the Calcutta Medical College, ought to appoint outsiders, as examiners. Lately the professors have made a new rule, namely, that the students who have once failed should not be allowed to re-appear at the examination, unless they attend the lectures and the hospital duties regularly for one year longer. If those who have made this new rule take a little care to think on the subject, and consider it, they will surely find it an occasion of great injustice, and see that it has inconvenienced rather than benefited the students. The rule should therefore be speedily amended.

SAHACHAR,
June 19th, 1876.

21. In its editorial notes, the same paper writes the following:—It is rumoured that Sir Richard Temple and Sir Stuart Hogg are both going to resign in March next; we do not at all wish that the former should leave his post; but for the latter, as there is no class of people who have any confidence in him, or entertain any affection towards him, he should leave the country as soon as possible. The question of Sir Richard Temple's successor is now occupying the public mind. Let Mr. Eden wait for a few days more. Mr. E. C. Bayley is a man of the non-regulation school, which is heartily disliked by the people; consequently, he is not qualified for the office of a Lieutenant-Governor. The Government will be doing injustice to Mr. Schalch, who is the only man well qualified for this high post, if his merits be not taken into consideration.

SAHACHAR.

22. The *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 20th June, thus represents the grievances of the poor in the metropolis:—(1) They cannot afford to pay at once the whole sum demanded by the municipality for connecting their houses with the drains. The drainage has greatly damaged their buildings, and has caused various sorts of diseases. The municipality is therefore asked to connect the pipes with their houses, and receive the charges due by instalments. (2) They pray that the drains should be cleared by the municipal coolies, and that they be not held responsible if the drains be stopped. (3) They do not know what they shall ask the municipality to do for them when, in spite of the drains, after a heavy shower, or a continuous fall of rain for two or three consecutive days, the court-yards of their houses are flooded. (4) The residents of Calcutta pay numerous taxes, but they enjoy but very few comforts. If the municipal authorities do not attend to

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
June 20th, 1876.

URDU GUIDE,
June 12th, 1876.

these heavy grievances of the poor, and redress them, they will be forced to leave Calcutta, or else to sell their houses and turn beggars.

23. An anonymous correspondent, writing from Dacca to the *Urdu Guide*, under date the 12th June, makes the following remarks :—A month has elapsed since the post of Subordinate Judge here has become vacant, and no one has been appointed permanently to the place. A Moonsif of the second grade has been acting; but the cases before him, in his own court, are already so numerous that it is difficult for him to get through his additional work. Apart from this, he is not a man of active habits; and disposes of his work by merely fixing the dates for the trial of suits, and when the time comes, the parties and witnesses are put off, and the cases postponed *sine die*, causing much inconvenience thereby to all concerned. It is much to be regretted that Government has not as yet thought fit to appoint an intelligent and active officer to this place.

24. In noticing the committal for trial, of the Dacca Sub-Inspector of Police, on a charge of receiving bribes, the same correspondent takes occasion to remark that it is a very difficult matter for a Bengali to deliver himself from covetousness. He goes on to say that the people of Dacca are exceedingly dissatisfied with the acts and conduct of the present Joint-Magistrate, as well as with the mode in which he conducts trials; he is always in the habit of coming late to office; and from a want of a proper knowledge of the Bengali language, puts a wrong interpretation to the evidence of witnesses, and in most cases gives wrong decisions. There are two other great faults to be found in him, and these are a bad temper, and the use of bad language. The people here think with regret of Mr. Rampini, who decided cases properly, gave witnesses little trouble, and above all was a terror to the *budmashes*. A river dacoity lately took place near *Srinagar*, but no clue to the perpetrators has been found; this is owing to the inefficiency of the police. Dacca has been visited with a good fall of rain this week; cultivation is going on rapidly in consequence; and sickness has decreased considerably.

BEHAR BANDHU,
June 14th, 1876.

25. The *Behar Bandhu*, in one of its leading editorials, observes that Prince Arthur is very anxious to come to India and hunt up the wealthy Hindustani Rajahs; and why should *he* not entertain such a desire, since his two brothers have visited the country and taken away so much therefrom? Be that as it may, the English are still of opinion that Hindustan is made of gold; and, to speak the truth, such is the case. The English can make the Hindustanis swallow anything, for these poor creatures tremble at every limb after witnessing the Baroda spectacle: their principalities are subject to the will of the Resident. Did the cordial welcome and reception of the Prince of Wales emanate from any true and innate feelings of love?—never. Fear is that terrible thing which makes a man call an ass by the name of father, and in this case it was a Prince. Alas! ye Hindustanis, has your condition come to this! it is to be regretted! Have you deteriorated thus far, that you have no other remedy left than to have recourse to servile flattery? Awake even now; if you do not, then will you be destined to become slaves and flatterers.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 24th June 1876.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Government Bengali Translator.

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*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending the
24th June 1876.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Grámbártá Prakáshiká"...	Comercolly ...	Monthly ...	Fálgun, 1282 B. S.
2	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"...	Kákinia, Rungpore ...	Weekly ...	18th May 1876.
3	"Sádháraní" ...	Chinsurah ...	Ditto ...	11th June 1876.
4	"Suhrid" ...	Muktágáchá, Mymensing ...	Ditto ...	13th ditto.
5	"Sáptáhi Samáchar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	13th ditto.
6	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Bauleah, Rájshahye ...	Ditto ...	14th ditto.
7	"Bhárat Mihir" ...	Mymensing ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
8	"Amrita Bazar Patriká" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	15th ditto.
9	"Pratikár" ...	Berhampore ...	Ditto ...	16th ditto.
10	"Moorshedabad Patriká" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	16th ditto.
11	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	Ditto ...	16th ditto.
12	"Grámbártá Prakáshiká"...	Comercolly ...	Ditto ...	17th ditto.
13	"Hindu Hitoishiní" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	17th ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
15	"Howrah Hitakarí" ...	Bethar, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	18th ditto.
16	"Soma Prakásh" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Ditto ...	19th ditto.
17	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	19th ditto.
18	"Sulabha Samáchar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	20th ditto.
19	"Sambád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	16th to 19th June 1876.
20	"Sambád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	17th to 23rd ditto.
21	"Urdu Guide" (<i>in Urdu</i>) ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	17th June 1876.
22	"Behár Bandhu" (<i>in Hindi</i>)	Bankipore, Patna ...	Ditto ...	14th ditto.

Bengal Secretariat Press.

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